

Request Jan Delaval 75686

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SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Jennifer Kim Examiner #: 110469 Date: 9/13/02
Art Unit: 1617 Phone Number 30 8-2232 Serial Number: 10/214 488
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 2017 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL
2619

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Health promoting compositions
Inventors (please provide full names): Paul Clayton

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 12/16/2000

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Please search claim: 1

THX,

[Signature]

Jan Delaval
Reference Librarian
Biotechnology & Chemical Library
CM1 1E07 - 703-308-4498
jan.delaval@uspto.gov

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	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: _____	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: _____	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog _____
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>9/10/02</u>	Bibliographic <u>✓</u>	Dr. Link _____
Date Completed: <u>9/11/02</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: _____	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: <u>20</u>	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: <u>105</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:05:43 ON 21 SEP 2002)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:05:56 ON 21 SEP 2002

L1 E CLAYTON P/AU
124 S E3-E11,E13-E16
L2 E AVENTIS/PA,CS
1417 S E3,E4
E DE2001-10109798/AP,PRN
L3 2 S E3,E4
E EP2000-127644/AP,PRN
L4 2 S E3,E4
L5 2 S L1,L2 AND L3,L4
E TI AU PA CS TOT
L6 2 S L3-L5

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jan.delaval@uspto.gov

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:18:29 ON 21 SEP 2002

L7 5 S 11103-57-4 OR 50-81-7 OR 1406-16-2 OR 1406-18-4 OR 12001-79-5
L8 4 S 7235-40-7 OR 127-40-2 OR 502-65-8 OR 144-68-3
L9 9 S 7782-49-2 OR 7440-66-6 OR 7440-47-3 OR 7440-50-8 OR 7439-96-5
L10 7 S 59-43-8 OR 83-88-5 OR 59-67-6 OR 79-83-4 OR 8059-24-3 OR 59-3
L11 10 S 58-85-5 OR 107-43-7 OR 9005-80-5 OR 57-48-7 OR 25702-76-5 OR
L12 1 S 9004-10-8

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:23:19 ON 21 SEP 2002

L13 69183 S L7
L14 92264 S VITAMIN() (A OR C OR D OR "E" OR K)
L15 92066 S ASCORBIC ACID OR CALCIFEROL OR TOCOPHEROL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:25:06 ON 21 SEP 2002

L16 168724 S L13-L15
L17 13916 S L8
L18 19112 S BETA CAROTENE OR LUTEIN OR LYCOPENE OR ZEAXANTHIN
L19 3703 S XANTHOPHYLL OR LUCAROTIN
L20 21533 S L17-L19
L21 40110 S L10
L22 51744 S VITAMIN() (B1 OR B2 OR B6 OR B12) OR NIACIN OR FOLIC ACID OR P
L23 26711 S THIAMIN OR RIBOFLAVIN OR PYRIDOXINE OR COBALAMIN
L24 15286 S NICOTINIC ACID
L25 18791 S THIAMINE OR COBALAMINE
L26 2300 S CYANOCOBALAMIN#
L27 778 S VITAMIN B() (1 OR 2 OR 6 OR 12)
L28 890 S 3 PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID
L29 97600 S L21-L28
L30 779 S L16 AND L20 AND L29
L31 313 S L30 AND L9
L32 369 S L30 AND (SELENIUM OR ZINC OR CHROMIUM OR COPPER OR MANGANESE
L33 292 S L30 AND (SE OR ZN OR CR OR CU OR MN OR I2 OR MO OR CA OR MG)
L34 337 S L30 AND (SE OR ZN OR CR OR CU OR MN OR I OR MO OR CA OR MG OR
L35 551 S L31-L34
L36 182 S L35 AND L11
L37 191 S L35 AND (BIOTIN OR BETAINE OR INULIN OR FRUCTOSE OR POLYFRUCT
L38 12 S L35 AND FATTY ACID (L)OMEGA() (3 OR 6)
L39 17 S L35 AND FATTY ACID (L)N() (3 OR 6)
L40 0 S L35 AND FATTY ACID (L) (N3 OR N6)
L41 38 S L35 AND (CO Q10 OR COQ10 OR (COENZYME OR CO ENZYME) () (Q10 OR
L42 14 S L33 AND L12
L43 18 S L35 AND INSULIN
L44 221 S L36-L43
L45 2 S L44 AND L1,L2
L46 2 S L6,L45

L47 211 S L44 AND (PY<=2000 OR PRY<=2000 OR AY<=2000)
 L48 13 S L35 AND OMEGA(L) (3 OR 6)
 L49 12 S L47 AND L48
 L50 211 S L47,L49
 L51 2 S L46 AND L50
 L52 62 S L50 AND FFD/RL
 L53 100 S L50 AND THU/RL
 L54 192 S L50 AND (1 OR 63 OR 17 OR 18)/SC,SX
 L55 192 S L52-L54
 L56 142 S L55 AND P/DT
 L57 50 S L55 NOT L56
 L58 19 S L50 NOT L56,L57
 L59 8 S L56 AND (SMOKING OR GINSENG OR CHINESE OR GRIT OR RESPIRATORY
 L60 7 S L59 NOT METHIONINE/TI
 L61 9 S L60,L51
 L62 9 S L61 AND L1-L6,L13-L59

=> fil hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:07:50 ON 21 SEP 2002
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Sep 2002 VOL 137 ISS 13
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Sep 2002 (20020920/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

=> d all tot 162

L62 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2002:465733 HCAPLUS
 DN 137:37656
 TI Health promoting composition containing vitamins
 IN Clayton, Paul
 PA Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A23L001-30
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----

PI WO 2002047493 A2 20020620 WO 2001-EP14260 20011205 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1214893 A1 20020619 EP 2000-127644 20001216 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
DE 10109798 A1 20020912 DE 2001-10109798 20010301 <--
PRAI EP 2000-127644 A 20001216 <--
DE 2001-10109798 A 20010301 <--
AB The invention refers to several compns. promoting human health comprising
one or several but no all of the following compds. a) 800 mcg (2664IU) of
vitamin A, 500 mg of **vitamin**
C, 15 mcg of **vitamin D**, 265 mg
(400IU) of **vitamin E**, 50 mcg of **vitamin**
K, b) 10 mg of **.beta.-carotene**,
6 mg of **lutein**, 5mg of **lycopene**, 100
mcg of **zeaxanthin**, c) 7.5 mg of **vitamin**
B1, 7.5 mg of **vitamin B2**, 15
mg of **niacin**, 15 mg of **pantothenic**
acid, 7.5 mg of **vitamin B6**, 200 mcg
of **folic acid**, 6.75 mcg of **vitamin**
B12, d) 150 mcg of **selenium**, 10 mg of
zinc, 100 mg of **calcium**, 50 mg of
magnesium, 120 mcg of **chromium**, 2 mg of
copper, 4 mg of **manganese**, 100 mcg of
iodine, 100 mcg of **molybdenum**, e) 200 mcg of
biotin, 450 mg of **betaine**, 100 mg of
oligoproanthocyanidins (OPC), 150 mg of
Polyphenol complex, 40 mg of **Isoflavones** in
particular **genistein** and/or **daidzein**, 600 mg
of **Omega 3**, 4 g of **Oligosaccharides (FOS)**
in particular **inulin**, and/or **oligo-fructose** and/or
beta glucan, 30-60 mg of **Co-**
Q10, f) 500 mg of **glucosamine** and possibly
addnl. substances for the purpose of stabilization and formulation.
ST health promoting compn vitamin
IT Antiasthmatics
Antidiabetic agents
Mental disorder
(health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)
IT **Oligosaccharides**, biological studies
Vitamins
RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)
IT **Flavones**
RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(isoflavones; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)
IT **Proanthocyanidins**
RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymers; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)
IT **Phenols**, biological studies
RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(polyphenols, nonpolymeric; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT **Fatty acids**, biological studies
 RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyunsatd., n-3; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT **Fatty acids**, biological studies
 RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyunsatd., omega-6; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT **Diet**
 (supplements; health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT **50-81-7, Vitamin c**, biological studies
58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies **59-43-8, Vitamin b1**, biological studies **59-67-6, Niacin**, biological studies **68-19-9, Vitamin b12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Vitamin b2**, biological studies **107-43-7, Betaine 127-40-2, Lutein 144-68-3, Zeaxanthin 303-98-0, Coenzyme q10 446-72-0, Genistein 486-66-8, Daidzein 502-65-8, Lycopene 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 3416-24-8, D-Glucosamine 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-96-5, Manganese**, biological studies **7439-98-7, Molybdenum**, biological studies **7440-47-3, Chromium**, biological studies **7440-50-8, Copper**, biological studies **7440-66-6, Zinc**, biological studies **7553-56-2, Iodine**, biological studies **7782-49-2, Selenium**, biological studies **8059-24-3, Vitamin b6 9041-22-9, .beta.-Glucan 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 12001-79-5, Vitamin k 25702-76-5, Polyfructose**
 RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

IT **9004-10-8, Insulin**, biological studies
 RL: **THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)**
 (health promoting compn. contg. vitamins)

L62 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2002:462447 HCAPLUS
 DN 137:11020
 TI Health promoting compositions
 IN Clayton, Paul
 PA Aventis Pharma Deutschland G.m.b.H., Germany
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A23L001-30
 ICS A61K035-78
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 18

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1214893	A1	20020619	EP 2000-127644	20001216 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

WO 2002047493 A2 20020620 WO 2001-EP14260 20011205 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BE, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI EP 2000-127644 A 20001216 <--

DE 2001-10109798 A 20010301 <--

AB The invention refers to several compns. promoting human health comprising one or several but not all of the following compds.: (a) 800 mcg (2664 IU) of **vitamin A**, 500 mg of **vitamin C**, 15 mcg of **vitamin D**, 265 mg (400 IU) of **vitamin E**, 50 mcg of **vitamin K**, (b) 10 mg of **.beta.-carotene**, 6 mg of **lutein**, 5 mg of **lycopene**, 100 mcg of **zeaxanthin**, (c) 7.5 mg of **vitamin B1**, 7.5 mg of **vitamin B2**, 15 mg of **niacin**, 15 mg of **pantothenic acid**, 7.5 mg of **vitamin B6**, 200 mcg of **folic acid**, 6.75 mcg of **vitamin B12**, (d) 150 mcg of **selenium**, 10 mg of **Zn**, 100 mg of **Ca**, 50 mg of **Mg**, 120 mcg of **Cr**, 2 mg of **Cu**, 4 mg of **Mn**, 100 mcg of **I**, 100 mcg of **molybdenum**, (e) 200 mcg of **biotin**, 450 mg of **betaine**, 100 mg of **oligoproanthocyanidins**, 150 mg of **polyphenol complex**, 40 mg of **isoflavones** in particular **genistein** and/or **daidzein**, 600 mg of **omega 3** and **6**, 4 g of **oligosaccharides** in particular **inulin**, and/or **oligo-fructose** and/or **beta glucan**, 30-60 mg of **Co-Q10**, (f) 500 mg of **glucosamine**, and possibly substances for the purpose of stabilization and formulation.

ST health promoting compn vitamin trace element

IT **Oligosaccharides**, biological studies
Vitamins

RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; **BIOL (Biological study)**; **USES (Uses)**
(health promoting compns. contg.)

IT Drug delivery systems
(health promoting compns. in)

IT **Proanthocyanidins**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; **BIOL (Biological study)**; **USES (Uses)**
(oligo-; health promoting compns. contg.)

IT Phenols, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; **BIOL (Biological study)**; **USES (Uses)**
(polyphenols, nonpolymeric; health promoting compns. contg.)

IT 50-81-7, **Vitamin C**, biological studies
57-48-7D, **Fructose**, oligo- 58-85-5,
Biotin 59-30-3, **Folic acid**,
biological studies 59-43-8, **Vitamin B1**,
biological studies 59-67-6, **Niacin**, biological studies
68-19-9, **Vitamin B12** 83-88-5,
Vitamin B2, biological studies 107-43-7,
Betaine 127-40-2, **Lutein** 144-68-3,
Zeaxanthin 486-66-8, **Daidzein** 502-65-8
, **Lycopene** 1406-16-2, **Vitamin D**
1406-18-4, **Vitamin E** 7235-40-7,
.beta.-Carotene 7439-95-4, **Magnesium**

, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9005-80-5, Inulin 9041-22-9, .beta.-Glucan 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 12001-79-5, Vitamin K

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (health promoting compns. contg.)

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE

- (1) Kosbab, J; WO 9833494 A 1998 HCAPLUS
- (2) Melegari, P; WO 0053176 A 2000 HCAPLUS
- (3) Rodney, C; WO 9900135 A 1999 HCAPLUS
- (4) Walsh Leo; US 6139872 A 2000 HCAPLUS

L62 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2002:240508 HCAPLUS

DN 136:262297

TI Antioxidant vitamin-containing food supplement for prevention or treatment of **respiratory disease**

IN Harris, Patricia

PA Mars UK Limited, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A23K001-16

ICS A23K001-165; A23K001-175

CC 17-6 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 18, 63

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002024002	A2	20020328	WO 2001-GB4230	20010921 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001087917	A5	20020402	AU 2001-87917	20010921 <--
GB 2369549	A1	20020605	GB 2001-22855	20010921 <--
PRAI GB 2000-23354	A	20000922 <--		
GB 2001-16048	A	20010629		
WO 2001-GB4230	W	20010921		

AB The present invention provides a food supplement and method for aiding in the prevention or treatment of a respiratory disease. The present invention further provides the food or food supplement as an ergogenic acid. The food or food supplement of the present invention comprises one or more antioxidant vitamins in combination with one or more of eugenol, **selenium**, a carotenoid, a flavonoid, a phytoestrogen, a **proanthocyanidin**, a herbal phenolic compd. or ubiquinone.

ST food drug additive antioxidant vitamin spice respiratory disease; oxidative damage lung food drug additive antioxidant vitamin

IT Beet

- (Swiss chard; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Brewers' yeast
 Broccoli
 Brussels sprout
 Cabbage
 Cauliflower
 Clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*)
 Drug delivery systems
 Energy metabolism, animal
 Food additives
 Garlic (*Allium sativum*)
 Horse (*Equus caballus*)
 Kale
 Licorice (*Glycyrrhiza*)
 Lung, disease
 Oxidative stress, biological
 Rosemary
 Spices
 Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*)
 (antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Carotenes, biological studies
 Flavonoids
 Palm oil
Proanthocyanidins
 Trace elements, biological studies
 Ubiquinones
 RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Vitamins
 RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Lung, disease
 (chronic obstructive; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Respiratory tract
 (disease; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
 RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (grape seed; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Phenols, biological studies
 RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (herbal; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Lung, disease
 (inflammation; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Spices
 (nutmeg; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
- IT Estrogens
 RL: **FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);**
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (phytoestrogens; antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for

prevention or treatment of respiratory disease)
 IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies
 58-95-7, .alpha.-Tocopherol acetate 59-02-9, .alpha.-
 Tocopherol 59-30-3, Folic acid,
 biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological
 studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4
 , Pantothenic acid 83-88-5,
 Riboflavin, biological studies 97-53-0, Eugenol 137-66-6,
 Ascorbyl palmitate 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron,
 biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological
 studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies
 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-70-2
 , Calcium, biological studies 7782-49-2,
 Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin
 B6 10102-18-8, Sodium selenite 12001-76-2, Vitamin B
 13410-01-0, Sodium selenate 152443-97-5, Stay-C
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant vitamin-contg. food supplement for prevention or treatment
 of respiratory disease)

L62 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2002:10980 HCAPLUS
 DN 136:74665
 TI Nutritional system for nervous system disorders
 IN Foreman, David J.
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K045-00
 ICS A61K031-715; A61K035-80; A61K035-78

NCL 424093300

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002001575	A1	20020103	US 2001-865040	20010524 <--
PRAI	US 2000-207665P	P	20000526	<--	
AB	A novel compn. for treating nervous system disorders. The compn. is formed by prepg. a mixt. comprising an effective amt. of vitamin B-6, folic acid, vitamin C, magnesium, vitamin B-3, copper, probiotics, fructo-oligosaccharide (FOS), betaine, pancreatin, papain, pepsin, vitamin B-1, vitamin B-2, vitamin B-12, biotin, pantothenic acid, chromium polynicotinate and a digestive support ingredient selected from the group consisting of dandelion root, juniper, aloe vera, burdock, ginger root, artichoke, and kelp. Other ingredients may include: beta carotene, vitamin E, selenium, zinc, sea vegetation, alfalfa, trace minerals and molybdenum.				
ST	nutrient soln nervous system disorder				
IT	Ginseng (Panax), (Siberian; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)				
IT	Barberry (Berberis) Elm (Ulmus) (bark; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)				
IT	Caulophyllum thalictroides				

(blue cohosh; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Eupatorium perfoliatum
(boneset; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Nervous system
(disease; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Rose (Rosa)
(hips; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Alfalfa (Medicago sativa)
Aloe barbadensis
Artichoke (Cynara scolymus)
Burdock
Capsicum
Centella asiatica
Chamomile
Chrysanthemum parthenium
Clover (Trifolium pratense)
Ginkgo biloba
Hop (Humulus)
Juniper (Juniperus)
Nutrients
Parsley (Petroselinum crispum)
Peppermint (Mentha piperita)
Pollen
Rubus idaeus
Ruscus aculeatus
Seaweed
Spirulina
(nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Fructooligosaccharides
Vitamins
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Intestinal bacteria
(probiotic; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Asparagus
Dandelion
Ginger
Hydrangea
(root; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT Rumex crispus
(yellow dock; nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies
58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic
acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin
b1, biological studies 59-67-6D, Nicotinic
acid, polymers 68-19-9, Vitamin b12
79-83-4, Vitamin b3 83-88-5, Vitamin
b2, biological studies 98-92-0, Vitamin b3 107-43-7,
Betaine 590-46-5, Betaine hydrochloride
1406-18-4, Vitamin e 7235-40-7,
.beta.-Carotene 7439-95-4, Magnesium
, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological
studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies
7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6
, Zinc, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium
, biological studies 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 8059-24-3,
Vitamin b6 9001-73-4, Papain 9001-75-6, Pepsin
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use);
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nutritional system for nervous system disorders)

L62 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2001:526346 HCAPLUS
 DN 135:91887
 TI Modified oat and corn grit products and method
 IN Hansa, James D.; Hibbs, Alice H.; Salisbury, Donald Kent
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp., Division of U. S. Ser. No. 487,036.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A23L001-36
 ICS A23L001-27
 NCL 426093000
 CC 17-11 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2001008645	A1	20010719	US 2000-737906	20001215 <--
	US 2001008646	A1	20010719	US 2000-738450	20001215 <--
	EP 1118274	A2	20010725	EP 2001-300458	20010119 <--
	EP 1118274	A3	20010905		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRAI	US 2000-487036	A3	20000119	<--	
AB	A coated, uncooked oat product is provided that has no added fat and comprises uncooked oat flakes having a coating adherent to the oat flakes. A coated, oat flake agglomerate is also provided, wherein each agglomerate comprises at least two uncooked oat flakes and has a fat-free coating. A flavored, coated oat product in bulk and a flavored, coated, agglomerated oat product are provided, both of which have flavors uniformly distributed throughout the bulk. Corn grit products are also provided and include (1) individual pieces of corn grits having a fat-free coating and (2) clusters of corn grit pieces having a fat-free coating. A method of coating uncooked oat flakes with a desired fat-free coating to form the coated, uncooked oat product is also provided. The method involves feeding uncooked oat flakes into a circulating drum, coating the oat flakes by spraying the oat flakes with a stream of coating material, drying the coated oat flakes until the oat flakes have attained the desired moisture content, and cooling the coated oat flakes. Also provided is a method of forming uncooked oat flake agglomerates having a fat-free coating. This method involves essentially the same steps as the aforescribed method. However, in the coating step of this method, the coating material sprayed onto the oat flakes comprises a binding material that allows the oat flakes to form agglomerates of at least two oat flakes. Also provided is a method of prepg. the desired coating material.				
ST	oatmeal corn grit coating agglomeration				
IT	Flavor (brown sugar; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)				
IT	Flavoring materials (butter flavor; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)				
IT	Color (changes; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)				
IT	Drying (convective; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)				
IT	Drying (drum; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)				
IT	Echinacea				

Ginkgo biloba

St.-John's-wort (Hypericum)

(ext.; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Oatmeal

(fat-free coated flavored; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Drying

(fluidized-bed; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Corn

(grits, fat-free coated; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Pollen

(honeybee; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Syrups (sweetening agents)

(hydrolyzed starch; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Flavor

(maple; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Agglomeration

Binders

Breakfast cereal

Coating process

Coloring materials

Flavoring materials

Food processing

Fruit and vegetable juices

Ginseng (Panax)

Honey

Hydrocolloids

Molasses

Nutrients

Sweetening agents

(modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Mineral elements, biological studies

RL: **FFD (Food or feed use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT Food

(snack; modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of manuf.)

IT 50-81-7, vitamin C, biological studies

57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1,

Sucrose, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic

acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin,

biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies

68-19-9, vitamin B12 83-88-5,

Riboflavin, biological studies 1406-16-2,

vitamin D 1406-18-4, vitamin

E 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene

7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium

, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological

studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies

7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-50-8,

Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc,

biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological

studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7782-49-2,

Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, vitamin

B6 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 11103-57-4, Provitamin A

RL: **FFD (Food or feed use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (modified uncooked oat flake and corn grit products and method of
 manuf.)

L62 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2000:198416 HCAPLUS

DN 132:212684

TI Preparations containing vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating
 or prophylaxis of **smoking** related diseases

IN Bloor, Stephen; Bloor, Andrea; Grady, Michael; Grady, Amanda

PA UK

SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU

DT **Patent**

LA English

IC ICM A61K009-00

ICS A23L001-302; A23L001-304; A61K009-68; A61K033-00

CC **63-6** (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2337933	A1	19991208	GB 1998-11908	19980604 <--
AB	This invention relates to confectionery and other edible prepn. such as chewing gum, sweets or tablets fortified with a proportion of the recommended daily allowance of dietary supplements or other beneficial substances, esp. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants. One such form of the prepn. may be a breath freshener taken prior to, during or after smoking tobacco. This will ensure that a habit of assocn. will be formed, linking the use of the prepn. with the habit of smoking. This may have th effect of ensuring or encouraging use of the prepn. on a regular basis thereby providing and enhanced or more balanced diet. A chewing gum contained vitamin E 2, vitamin C 12, zinc 0.75, beta carotene 1 mg, vitamin B12 50, riboflavin 80, folic acid 20, manganese 75, copper 25, and selenium 10 .mu.g.				
ST	vitamin mineral antioxidant prophylaxis smoking disease				
IT	Drug delivery systems (aerosols; prepn. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Bakery products (biscuits; prepn. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Deodorants (personal) (breath fresheners; prepn. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Bakery products (cakes; prepn. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (capsules; prepn. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Bakery products (cookies; prepn. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Periodontium (disease; prepn. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (lozenges; prepn. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)				
IT	Bakery products				

- (pastries; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)
- IT Antacids
Antioxidants
Beverages
Chewing gum
Confectionery
Dentifrices
Electrolytes
Eucalyptus
Food
Mint
Mouthwashes
Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*)
Spearmint (*Mentha spicata*)
Sweetening agents
Tobacco smoke
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)
- IT Mineral elements, biological studies
Minerals, biological studies
Thiols (organic), biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)
- IT Radical scavengers
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)
- IT DNA
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(protecting agents; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)
- IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies
58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7, Beta carotene 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin b6 11103-57-4, Vitamin a
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)
- IT 76-22-2, Camphor 89-78-1, Menthol
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preps. contg. vitamins, minerals and antioxidants for treating or

prophylaxis of smoking related diseases)

L62 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 1998:196339 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:196694
 TI Formulation of multivitamin compositions based on nutritional status of
Chinese populations
 IN Shen, Jiaxiang; Liu, Dongsheng
 PA Jicai Pharmaceutical Inst., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 34 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DT **Patent**
 LA Chinese
 IC ICM A61K033-24
 CC **63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)**

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 18

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1141170	A	19970129	CN 1996-104737	19960424 <--
	CN 1087171	B	20020710		
AB	The title multivitamin compns. [tablets] suitable for daily intake by Chinese adults contain vitamin A 2000-3000, . beta.-carotene 700-1300, vitamin D 300-500 IU, vitamin E 7-13 mg, vitamin K1 15-35 .mu.g, vitamin B1 0.8-1.6, vitamin B2 0.8-1.6, vitamin B6 1-3 mg, vitamin B12 4-8, biotin 20-40, folic acid 150-250 .mu.g, nicotinamide 8-16, pantothenic acid 6-14, vitamin C 40-80, calcium 300-500 mg, Cr 50-150 .mu.g, Cu 1-3 mg, F 400-600 .mu.g, Fe 12-24 mg, I 100-200 .mu.g, K 30-50, Mg 50-150, Mn 2-3 mg, Mo 20-30 .mu.g, P 40-60 mg, Se 40-60 .mu.g, Zn 10-20 and taurine 8-12 mg. Formulations for infants, children, elderly, and pregnant or breast-feeding women also are presented.				
ST	multivitamin Chinese nutritional status; tablet multivitamin mineral trace element; syrup multivitamin mineral trace element				
IT	Aging, animal (adults; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)				
IT	Feeding techniques (breast; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)				
IT	Development, mammalian postnatal (child; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (drops; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)				
IT	Aging, animal (elderly; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)				
IT	Nutrition, animal Pregnancy (formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)				
IT	Minerals, biological studies Trace elements, biological studies RL: THU (Therapeutic use) ; BIOL (Biological study) ; USES (Uses) (formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)				

IT Development, mammalian postnatal
(infant; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Vitamins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(multi-; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT Sex
(women; formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies
58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin B1, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Vitamin B2, biological studies 98-92-0, Nicotinamide 107-35-7, Taurine 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7782-41-4, Fluorine, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11104-38-4, Vitamin K1
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulation of multivitamin compns. based on nutritional status of Chinese populations)

L62 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1996:147815 HCAPLUS

DN 124:185579

TI Vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation

IN Paradissis, George N.; Levinson, R. Saul; Kirschner, Mitchell I.; Hermelin, Marc S.

PA KV Pharmaceutical Co., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K009-24

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 17

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9535099	A1	19951228	WO 1995-US7734	19950619 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				

RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,
 LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE,
 SN, TD, TG

AU 9527764 A1 19960115 AU 1995-27764 19950619 <--
 PRAI US 1994-262516 19940620 <--
 US 1995-474070 19950607 <--
 WO 1995-US7734 19950619 <--
 AB The efficacy of vitamins and other nutritional agents in treating and
 preventing various disease states is improved by administering
 therapeutically effective levels of these agents on a substantially
 continuous, 24-h basis. The concn. of lipid peroxides formed by the
 autoxidn. of lipids, and the concn. of oxygen-free radicals, are reduced
 by continuously administering antioxidant agents. The regeneration of
 nerve tissues is improved by continuously administering at least one
 pharmaceutically-acceptable B complex vitamin.
 ST vitamin nutrient regimentation; lipid peroxide vitamin nutrient
 regimentation
 IT Antioxidants
 (vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)
 IT Thiols, biological studies
 Vitamins
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)
 IT Mineral elements
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (metals, vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)
 IT Lipids, biological studies
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
 unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM
 (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (peroxides, vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)
 IT 7782-44-7D, Oxygen, radicals
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
 unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM
 (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)
 IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies
 58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic
 acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin
 B1, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 67-97-0,
 Vitamin D3 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 70-18-8,
 Glutathione, biological studies 79-83-4, Pantothenic
 acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies
 98-92-0, Niacinamide 502-65-8, Lycopene
 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron,
 biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological
 studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies
 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies
 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies
 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6
 , Zinc, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium
 , biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6
 11103-57-4, Vitamin A
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (vitamin/nutrient dosage regimentation)
 L62 ANSWER 9 QF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 1995:561568 HCAPLUS
 DN 122:299067
 TI Geriatric composition containing ginseng extract
 PA Schleicher, Peter, Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM A61K035-78
 CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4335454	A1	19950420	DE 1993-4335454	19931019 <--
AB	A geriatric compn. with immunostimulating, antiinflammatory, and antitumor activity contains Siberian ginseng, Korean ginseng, L-carnitine tartrate, and a mixt. of vitamins and trace elements. Thus, a preferred compn. contained Siberian ginseng concd. ext. 100, Korean ginseng concd. ext. 100, L-carnitine tartrate 368, coenzyme Q10 12, . beta.-carotene 15, vitamin E 50, vitamin C 100, vitamin B1 1.5, vitamin B2 1.8, vitamin B6 2, nicotinamide 20, pantothenic acid 10, Fe 20, Zn 15, Cu 2, Ca 130, Mg 30, P 100, Mn 2.5, K 15 mg, vitamin D 300 IU, vitamin B12 3, folic acid 400, biotin 40, vitamin K 30, Se 50, Mo 15, and Cr 15 .mu.g. ST geriatric compn ginseng carnitine vitamin IT Senescence (diseases; geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.) IT Acanthopanax senticosus Immunostimulants Inflammation inhibitors Neoplasm inhibitors (geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.) IT Trace elements, biological studies Vitamins RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use) ; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.) IT Ginseng (P. pseudoginseng, ext.; geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.) IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C , biological studies 58-85-5, Biotin 59-30-3, Folic acid , biological studies 59-43-8, Vitamin B1 , biological studies 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Vitamin B2 , biological studies 98-92-0, Nicotinamide 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7, .beta. Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron , biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium , biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese , biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum , biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium , biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium , biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper , biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc , biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium , biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus , biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium , biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 162041-44-3, biological studies RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use) ; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (geriatric compn. contg. ginseng ext.)				

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 59-67-6 REGISTRY

CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME).

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Nicotinic acid (7CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN β -Pyridinecarboxylic acid

CN 3-Carboxypyridine

CN 3-Carboxypyridine

CN 3-Pyridylcarboxylic acid

CN Akotin

CN Apelagrín

CN Daskil

CN Efacin

CN Enduracin

CN Linic

CN Niac

CN **Niacin**

CN Niacor

CN Niaspan

CN Nicacid

CN Nicangin

CN Nico-Span

CN Nicobid

CN Nicodelmine

CN Nicolar

CN Niconacid

CN Nicosan 3

CN Nicotinipca

CN Nicyl

CN NSC 169454

CN Nyclin

CN Pellagrín

CN Pelonin

CN Slo-niacin

CN SR 4390

CN Vitamin B5

CN Wampocap

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 123574-58-3

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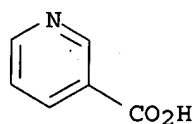
CI COM

LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

14570 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

557 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

14582 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=>

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

RN 98-92-0 REGISTRY

CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Nicotinamide (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN β -Pyridinecarboxamide

CN 3-(Aminocarbonyl)pyridine

CN 3-Amidopyridine

CN 3-Carbamoylpyridine

CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid amide

CN Aminicotin

CN Benicot

CN Delonin Amide

CN Dipearyl

CN m-(Aminocarbonyl)pyridine

CN NAM

CN Niacinamide

CN Niavit PP

CN Nicamina

CN Nicamindon

CN Nicasir

CN Nicobion

CN Nicofort

CN Nicosan 2

CN Nicosylamide

CN Nicotilamide

CN Nicotine acid amide

CN Nicotinic acid amide

CN Nicotinic amide

CN Nicotylamide

CN Nicovit

CN Nicovitina

CN Nictoamide

CN Niocinamide

CN Niozymin

CN NSC 13128

CN NSC 27452

CN Papulex

CN Pelmin

CN Pelmine

CN Pelonin amide

CN Vi-Nicotyl

CN Vitamin B

CN Vitamin B3

FS 3D CONCORD

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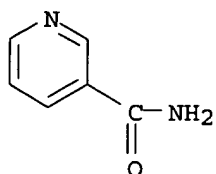
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PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

8154 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
276 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
8161 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=>

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL

AN 96:1240 USPATFULL

TI Composition comprising caffeine **chromium** and **fructose**
for weight control and use thereof

IN Allen, Ann de Wees T., 2831 Gallows Rd., Ste. 206, Falls Church, VA,
United States 22042

PI US 5480657 19960102 <--

AI US 1993-141604 19931027 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, T. J.

LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

CLMN Number of Claims: 9

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 535

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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PI US 5480657 19960102 <--

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obesity, said composition comprising caffeine, **fructose** and
chromium in an effective amount to prevent or treat weight loss.
Also disclosed is a method for the prevention or treatment.

SUMM . . . it is also an object of the present invention to provide a
composition useful for weight control which comprises caffeine,
chromium, and fruit sugar. Preferably, the composition comprises
caffeine, **niacin-bound chromium**, and fruit sugar.

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glycemia; decreased appetite control; increased energy via proper blood
sugar balance; and **chromium** replenishment.

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sensation. The composition of the present invention thus also comprises
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may exist as either of two stereoisomers, designated as either D-
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abundant . . . maltose. Sucrose (common table sugar) is obtained from
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sucrose. Lactose, the disaccharide of milk, consists of galactose joined
to glucose by.

SUMM . . . the urge for more sweets and carbohydrates, but also stimulate
the pancreas to secrete 300% more insulin than, for example,

fructose.

SUMM . . . glucose polymers. Glucose is a crystalline sugar also found in fruits and honey. However, glucose releases 500% more insulin than **fructose.**

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SUMM In addition, **chromium** is the "master" nutrient for controlling blood sugar. **Chromium** in vivo helps overcome sugar cravings, a problem many people experience, for example, due to diets high in sugars and. . . the highs and lows of a high carbohydrate diet, promoting a steady stream of available glucose for continuous, prolonged energy. **Chromium** also acts to control blood lipids, lowering harmful LDL cholesterol and increasing beneficial HDL cholesterol.

SUMM **Chromium** deficiency results in various adverse effects in humans. For example, a lack of sufficient amount of **chromium** can impair insulin function, inhibit muscle development and decrease energy production. In addition, such a deficiency can lead to type. . . and even heart disease. U.S. government studies show that the diets of nine out of ten Americans are deficient in **chromium**, containing less than the minimum safe and adequate amount established by the National Research Council (50-200 micrograms/day). This problem is. . . elderly. For example, in athletes, their nutritional requirements are higher due to increased energy demands due to the fact that **chromium** is rapidly depleted during workouts. For example, following a strenuous workout, **chromium** loss has been shown to increase five times the normal rate. Moreover, a consumption of sugars and refined carbohydrates, a major part of many athletes' diets, can increase **chromium** loss up to 300%. Although **chromium** naturally occurs in many foods, processing removes up to 80% of that **chromium**. Still further, less than 2% of the **chromium** from most food sources is actually absorbed. For dieters who have restricted their calories and reduced their nutritional intake, even less **chromium** is actually absorbed. Thus, it is difficult to obtain sufficient **chromium** even if foods high in **chromium** content are eaten.

SUMM Foods rich in biologically active **chromium**, which is the form that activates insulin action, are Brewer's yeast, black pepper, liver and wheat germ. However, even Brewer's yeast, the richest known source of biologically active **chromium** in nature, contains only a few micrograms of **chromium** per gram, less than 10% of which is in the biologically active form. Higher potencies of biologically active **chromium**, for example, up to 200 micrograms, are thus desirable.

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SUMM **Chromium**, in its biologically active form, helps insulin metabolize fat and convert food into energy. **Chromium**-activated insulin increases the amount of glucose available for energy nearly twenty-fold. This results in optimum energy output. **Chromium** is also the "master" nutrient for controlling blood sugar which controls sugar cravings. Curbing the cravings for sweets is essential. . . if weight loss is the goal. U.S. government studies have shown that nine out of ten Americans are deficient in **chromium**, which is one reason many Americans are overweight. **Chromium** was previously available in the food supply; however, processing presently removes up to 80% of the **chromium** in foods. Since less than 2% of the **chromium** from most foods is actually absorbed, it is easy to see why the vast majority of people are **chromium** deficient. Different forms of **chromium** have been researched by the present inventor. It has been found that the preferred biologically acceptable form is **niacin-bound chromium**, called **chromium polynicotinate**.

SUMM The strong potentiation of insulin in vitro has been found to depend upon the coordination of nicotinic acid to **chromium**. This has been shown by the ineffectiveness of other pyridine carboxylic acid derivatives, such as picolinic acid, as ligands. Unlike the **niacin** isomer picolinic acid, **niacin** binds with **chromium** only at either the nitrogen or carboxylic acid position. In addition, **chromium** nicotinate tends to form positively charged complexes in vivo. Researchers believe that this fact may help explain why **chromium** nicotinate is absorbed and/or retained better than other **chromium** complexes. Studies have shown that red blood cells absorb positively charged **chromium** complexes better than neutral or negatively charged complexes. By comparison, for example, **chromium** picolinate is a neutral complex, while **chromium** chloride tends to form neutral or negatively charged complexes in vivo. The preferred **chromium** nicotinate of the present invention is thus more bioavailable than both **chromium** picolinate and **chromium** chloride, both of which are recognized as potentially useful forms of inorganic **chromium**.

SUMM As previously discussed supra, Brewer's yeast typically contains only 2 micrograms **chromium** per gram of yeast, of which only a fraction is in the biologically active O-coordinated form, and attempts to biosynthetically increase the concentration of glucose tolerance factor **chromium** in Brewer's yeast have met with limited success. However, any form of **chromium** including **chromium** picotinate, **chromium** chloride and the like are useful in the practice of the present invention. **Niacin**-bound **chromium** is preferred in the practice of the present invention.

SUMM The **chromium** is present in an amount of approximately 5 mcg to 500 mcg per serving. Preferably, the **chromium** is present in an amount of between about 10 mcg to about 100 mcg per serving, more preferably the **chromium** is present in an amount of approximately 50 mcg per serving, wherein a serving is approximately six to twelve ounces.

SUMM . . . in the composition of the present invention including sodium, potassium, dietary fiber, calcium, magnesium, vitamin A, vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, **niacin**, iron and the like.

DETD
SUGAR

INSULIN SPILLOVER

Sucrose	Positive
Fructose	Negative
Glucose	Positive
Dextrose	Positive
Corn Syrup	Unacceptable
Sorbitol	Unacceptable
Mannitol	Unacceptable
Xylitol	Positive
Maltodextrin	Positive
Glucose Polymers	Positive
High Fructose Corn Syrup	Positive
Grape Sugar	Positive
Honey	Positive
Brown Sugar	Positive

DETD As can be seen from Table I, the only acceptable sugar which met acceptable guidelines for calorigenicity and insulinogenicity was **fructose**. **Fructose** was the only sugar for which no insulin elevation was noted and which was clinically acceptable. The clinical implications of **fructose** in **diabetic** and non-**diabetic** subjects when used as the primary sweetener in foods and liquids can thus be seen. Though some of the noninsulin-requiring. . . (non-pH buffer) to the adrenal-exhaustive responses to caffeine. Nor did they maintain blood sugar levels or provide energy as did **fructose**. The sorbitol, mannitol and xylitol were thus designated as unacceptable for a composition to defray or satiate hunger, provide energy,. . .

DETD

Sodium	1/200 gram
Potassium	36 mg
Total Carbohydrate	5 g
Dietary Fiber	(less than 1 gram)
Fruit Sugar	5 g
Calcium	6 mg
Magnesium	5 mg
Niacin-bound chromium	100 mcg
Caffeine	65 mg

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . or treatment of weight gain, said composition comprising approximately 30 to 150 mg of caffeine, approximately 2 to 20 grams **fructose** and approximately 5 mcg to 500 mcg **chromium**, per serving.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the amount of caffeine is about 65 mg, the amount of **fructose** is about 5 grams and the amount of **chromium** is about 50 mcg per serving.

8. A composition comprising about 65 mg caffeine, about 5 grams **fructose** and about 50 mcg **chromium**.

9. An instant coffee composition comprising about 65 mg caffeine, about 5 grams **fructose** and about 50 mcg **chromium**.

=>

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL

AN 96:1240 USPATFULL

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for weight control and use thereof

IN Allen, Ann de Wees T., 2831 Gallows Rd., Ste. 206, Falls Church, VA,
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AI US 1993-141604 19931027 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, T. J.

LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

CLMN Number of Claims: 9

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 535

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Also disclosed is a method for the prevention or treatment. . .

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known **niacin-bound chromium**, being over eighteen times more bioactive.

SUMM **Chromium** has been found to be a beneficial supplement for athletes. For example, it has been speculated that **chromium** losses are twice as high on a workout day versus a non-workout day. **Chromium** has thus been added to the **fructose** formulations of the present invention.

SUMM **Chromium**, in its biologically active form, helps insulin metabolize fat and convert food into energy. **Chromium**-activated insulin increases the amount of glucose available for energy nearly twenty-fold. This results in optimum energy output. **Chromium** is also the "master" nutrient for controlling blood sugar which controls sugar cravings. Curbing the cravings for sweets is essential. . . if weight loss is the goal. U.S. government studies have shown that nine out of ten Americans are deficient in **chromium**, which is one reason many Americans are overweight. **Chromium** was previously available in the food supply; however, processing presently removes up to 80% of the **chromium** in foods. Since less than 2% of the **chromium** from most foods is actually absorbed, it is easy to see why the vast majority of people are **chromium** deficient. Different forms of **chromium** have been researched by the present inventor. It has been found that the preferred biologically acceptable form is **niacin-bound chromium**, called **chromium polynicotinate**.

SUMM The strong potentiation of insulin in vitro has been found to depend upon the coordination of nicotinic acid to **chromium**. This has been shown by the ineffectiveness of other pyridine carboxylic acid derivatives, such as picolinic acid, as ligands. Unlike the **niacin** isomer picolinic acid, **niacin** binds with **chromium** only at either the nitrogen or carboxylic acid position. In addition, **chromium** nicotinate tends to form positively charged complexes in vivo. Researchers believe that this fact may help explain why **chromium** nicotinate is absorbed and/or retained better than other **chromium** complexes. Studies have shown that red blood cells absorb positively charged **chromium** complexes better than neutral or negatively charged complexes. By comparison, for example, **chromium** picolinate is a neutral complex, while **chromium** chloride tends to form neutral or negatively charged complexes in vivo. The preferred **chromium** nicotinate of the present invention is thus more bioavailable than both **chromium** picolinate and **chromium** chloride, both of which are recognized as potentially useful forms of inorganic **chromium**.

SUMM As previously discussed supra, Brewer's yeast typically contains only 2 micrograms **chromium** per gram of yeast, of which only a fraction is in the biologically active O-coordinated form, and attempts to biosynthetically increase the concentration of glucose tolerance factor **chromium** in Brewer's yeast have met with limited success. However, any form of **chromium** including **chromium** picotinate, **chromium** chloride and the like are useful in the practice of the present invention. **Niacin**-bound **chromium** is preferred in the practice of the present invention.

SUMM The **chromium** is present in an amount of approximately 5 mcg to 500 mcg per serving. Preferably, the **chromium** is present in an amount of between about 10 mcg to about 100 mcg per serving, more preferably the **chromium** is present in an amount of approximately 50 mcg per serving, wherein a serving is approximately six to twelve ounces.

SUMM . . . in the composition of the present invention including sodium, potassium, dietary fiber, calcium, magnesium, vitamin A, vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, **niacin**, iron and the like.

DETD
SUGAR

INSULIN SPILLOVER

Sucrose	Positive
Fructose	Negative
Glucose	Positive
Dextrose	Positive
Corn Syrup	Unacceptable
Sorbitol	Unacceptable
Mannitol	Unacceptable
Xylitol	Positive
Maltodextrin	Positive
Glucose Polymers	Positive
High Fructose Corn Syrup	
	Positive
Grape Sugar	Positive
Honey	Positive
Brown Sugar	Positive

DETD As can be seen from Table I, the only acceptable sugar which met acceptable guidelines for calorogenicity and insulinogenicity was **fructose**. **Fructose** was the only sugar for which no insulin elevation was noted and which was clinically acceptable. The clinical implications of **fructose** in **diabetic** and non-**diabetic** subjects when used as the primary sweetener in foods and liquids can thus be seen. Though some of the noninsulin-requiring. . . (non-pH buffer) to the adrenal-exhaustive responses to caffeine. Nor did they maintain blood sugar levels or provide energy as did **fructose**. The sorbitol, mannitol and xylitol were thus designated as unacceptable for a composition to defray or satiate hunger, provide energy,. . .

DETD

Sodium	1/200 gram
Potassium	36 mg
Total Carbohydrate	5 g
Dietary Fiber	(less than 1 gram)
Fruit Sugar	5 g
Calcium	6 mg
Magnesium	5 mg
Niacin-bound chromium	
	100 mcg
Caffeine	65 mg

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . or treatment of weight gain, said composition comprising approximately 30 to 150 mg of caffeine, approximately 2 to 20 grams **fructose** and approximately 5 mcg to 500 mcg **chromium**, per serving.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the amount of caffeine is about 65 mg, the amount of **fructose** is about 5 grams and the amount of **chromium** is about 50 mcg per serving.

8. A composition comprising about 65 mg caffeine, about 5 grams **fructose** and about 50 mcg **chromium**.

9. An instant coffee composition comprising about 65 mg caffeine, about 5 grams **fructose** and about 50 mcg **chromium**.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 23:32:44 ON 18 MAY 2003)

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIODBASE, IFIPAT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDICONF, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, ...' ENTERED AT 23:34:49 ON 18 MAY 2003

L1 1922 S CHROMIUM (W) PICOLINATE
L2 95 S L1 AND (NIACIN OR NICOTINAMIDE)
L3 76 DUP REM L2 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 32 S L3 AND PD<2000

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIODBASE, IFIPAT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDICONF, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, ...' ENTERED AT 23:44:30 ON 18 MAY 2003

L5 47 S (CHROMIUM (W) PICOLINATE) (P) (NIACIN OR NICOTIAMIDE)
L6 10 S CHROMIUM/AB AND PICOLINATE/AB AND (NIACIN OR NICOTIAMIDE)/AB
L7 4 S US5480657/PN
L8 1 S L7 AND (DIABETIC OR HYPERTENSION)
L9 1 S L8 AND FRUCTOSE
L10 1 S L9 AND (CHROMIUM OR NIACIN)
L11 4 S US6248375/PN
L12 0 S L11 AND (CURCUMIN OR CURCUMINOID)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:51:11 ON 18 MAY 2003)

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEN, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIODBASE, IFIPAT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDICONF, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, ...' ENTERED AT 21:51:23 ON 18 MAY 2003

L1 1921 S (OMEGA (W) 6 (W) FATTY (W) ACID)
L2 1228 DUP REM L1 (693 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3 272 S L2 AND OMEGA/AB
L4 141 S L3 AND PD<2000
L5 4 S L4 AND DIABETIC/AB

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:00:47 ON 18 MAY 2003

L6 185 S ARACHIDONIC/AB
L7 8 S L6 AND OMEGA/AB

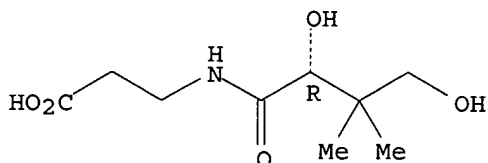
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L8 2300 S (ESSENTIAL (P) FATTY (P) ACID (P) OMEGA)
L9 1630 S (ESSENTIAL (P) FATTY (P) ACID (P) OMEGA (P) 6)
L10 894 S L9 AND PD<2000
L11 136 S L10 AND ARACHIDONIC/AB
L12 134 S L11 AND (ESSENTIAL)/AB
L13 134 S L12 AND FATTY/AB
L14 132 S L13 AND OMEGA/AB
L15 132 S L14 AND ACID/AB
L16 38 S L15 AND EFA/AB
L17 1 S L16 AND DIABETIC/AB

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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY. COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 79-83-4 REGISTRY
 CN β -Alanine, N-[(2R)-2,4-dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN β -Alanine, N-(2,4-dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl)-, (R)-
 CN Pantothenic acid, D- (8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN (+)-Pantothenic acid
 CN (D)-(+)-Pantothenic acid
 CN Chick antidermatitis factor
 CN D(+)-N-(2,4-Dihydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutyryl)- β -alanine
 CN D-Pantothenic acid
 CN Pantothenic acid
 CN Vitamin B3
 CN **Vitamin B5**
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 3563-85-7
 MF C9 H17 N O5
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: EINECS**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

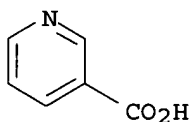


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

5009 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 129 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 5011 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY. COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 RN 59-67-6 REGISTRY
 CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Nicotinic acid (7CI, 8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN β -Pyridinecarboxylic acid
 CN 3-Carboxypyridine
 CN 3-Carboxypyridine
 CN 3-Pyridylcarboxylic acid
 CN Akotin
 CN Apelagrin
 CN Daskil
 CN Efacin

CN Enduracin
 CN Linic
 CN Niac
 CN Niacin
 CN Niacor
 CN Niaspan
 CN Nicacid
 CN Nicangin
 CN Nico-Span
 CN Nicobid
 CN Nicodelmine
 CN Nicolar
 CN Niconacid
 CN Nicosan 3
 CN Nicotinipca
 CN Nicyl
 CN NSC 169454
 CN Nyclin
 CN Pellagrin
 CN Pelonin
 CN Slo-niacin
 CN SR 4390
 CN **Vitamin B5**
 CN Wampocap
 FS 3D CONCORD
 DR 123574-58-3
 MF C6 H5 N O2
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*,
 BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS,
 CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM,
 CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*,
 HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*,
 MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*,
 SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL,
 VETU, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

14570 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 557 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 14582 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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